





## Intimations.

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.**  
NEW AND ACCELERATED DIRECT SERVICE TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES! FROM JAPAN AND CHINA.

ON the 19th May at Noon, and fortnightly thereafter, until further notice, the Company will maintain a DIRECT SERVICE between Hongkong and London via Marseilles.

This improved service will abolish all Transhipments, and it is intended that it shall maintain a high reputation for quick transit, careful delivery of Cargo, and for Passenger accommodation and cuisine.

The attention of Passengers is specially called to the greatly improved second-saloon accommodation and attendance.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 8th May, 1888. [488]

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB will be held in the GYMNASIUM, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 6 P.M.

J. H. STEWART-LOCKHART, Hon. Secretary.  
Victoria Recreation Club.  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1888. [508]

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

A WARDMASTER is required at the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL. Emoluments of the office \$50 PER MONTH, rising by annual increments of \$5 to \$60, with uniform, furnished quarters, fuel, and light. Applications with testimonials to be forwarded to the COLONIAL SURGEON not later than the 21st instant, at the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

By Command, FREDERICK STEWART, Colonial Secretary.  
Colonial Secretary's Office.  
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1888. [461]

NOTICE TO MARINERS, No. 217.

CHINA SEA. SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

SOUTHERN ENTRANCE TO THE YANGTZE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on account of a recent survey of a section of the southern entrance to the Yangtze having shown that a Middle Ground or Shoal, from 2-10 to 9-10 mile in width and having from 2 to 18 feet of water on it, stretches nearly 7 miles in a southerly direction from a point N. 64° E. distant 2-10 miles from the Kiutoan Beacon, and that the Channel to the north-eastward of this Middle Ground is wider, deeper, and more direct than the one on its south-western side—the following changes have been made in this vicinity:—

"KIUTOAN" LIGHTSHIP. This vessel has been moved in 4 fathoms off the south-western edge of Blockhouse Shoal, with the Kiutoan Beacon bearing S. 71° W., distant about 3-10 miles.

MIDDLE GROUND UPPER BUOY. A RED and BLACK vertically striped Buoy, surmounted by a BLACK triangular cage, has been moored on the north-western end of the Middle Ground, in 3 fathoms, with Kiutoan Beacon bearing S. 65° W., distant about 2-10 miles.

MIDDLE GROUND LOWER BUOY. A RED and BLACK vertically striped Buoy, surmounted by a BLACK diamond-shaped cage, has been moored on the south-eastern end of the Middle Ground, in 3 fathoms, with House Island Beacon bearing N. 2° W. distant about 4-10 miles.

BLOCKHOUSE SHOAL BUOY. This Buoy, No. 2 in the published List for 1888, has been removed.

Vessels entering by the channel to the north-eastward of the Middle Ground may now keep the TUNGSHA Lightship bearing S. 55° E. till she is 8 miles distant, and then steer to pass 2 cables to the south-eastward of the KIUTOAN Lightship; after which they may steer to make a course N. 56° W. till the small Kiutoan Beacon bears S. 45° W.

All bearings and courses given are magnetic, and the depths are for low water spring tides.

CAUTION. Vessels should not attempt to pass to the north-eastward of the KIUTOAN Lightship in her present position.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs, A. M. BISBEE, Coast Inspector.

Imperial Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, 1st May, 1888. [509]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE COMPANY is prepared to Tranship Cargo from its Godowns at Kowloon or West Point to any Steamer in the harbour, and to bring Cargo across from Kowloon to any place on the Praya at the usual rates.

By Order, ISAAC HUGHES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1888. [428]

BOW-RI-GTON FOUNDRY, EAST POINT, HONGKONG.

A. G. GORDON & Co.

A. G. GORDON & Co. are prepared to undertake every description of ENGINEERING and SHIP-BUILDING WORK, both afloat and ashore, on most reasonable terms.

PUNCTUALITY AND FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF STEAM LAUNCHES, REPAIRS TO THE ENGINES AND BOILERS OF STEAMERS, CASTINGS, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1888. [41]

## Auctions.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
UNDER instructions received from the Mortgagees Mr. H. N. MODY will Sell by Public Auction

**TOMORROW**  
the 17th May, 1888, at 4 O'CLOCK P.M., At the Premises.

ALL THAT VALUABLE PIECE OF GROUND situate at DELICHERS BAY, LAP SAP WAN, Hongkong, abutting on the North side thereof on Belcher Street and measuring thereon 200 feet on the South side thereof on Davies Street, and measuring thereon 200 feet on the West on Cadogan Street and measuring thereon 200 feet containing in the whole 40,000 square feet and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 95. Together with the Furnace workshops and buildings thereon lately used and occupied by the HONGKONG AND MACAO GLASS MANUFACTURING COMPANY as they now stand and which said Piece of Ground is held for the residue of a term of 999 years, subject to the annual Crown Rent of \$528-57. The property will be offered for sale in One Lot.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to

WOTTON & DEACON, Solicitors,  
35, Queen's Road,  
or to

H. N. MODY, Auctioneer,  
Victoria Buildings,  
Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 25th April, 1888. [441]

## THREE DAYS AUCTION.

## NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS FROM

MESSRS. KUHN & CO., ON ACCOUNT OF CLOSING BUSINESS, TO SELL

at their Premises, 24, BANK BUILDINGS, opposite

THE HONGKONG HOTEL, ON

MONDAY, the 21st May, 1888, ON

TUESDAY, the 22nd May, 1888, ON

WEDNESDAY, the 23rd May, 1888.

Sale to commence each Day at 2 P.M. sharp. THEIR HOUSE STOCK, comprising:—

A Most Valuable Collection of ANCIENT and MODERN JAPANESE CURIOS and WORKS of ART, including many very rare Specimens of OLD JAPANESE PORCELAIN, LAQUER, BRONZE, ARMOUR and ARMS, GENUINE SATSUMA, SATIN and SILK-TABLEAUX, GREENS, EMBROIDERED LADIES and GENTS' GOWNS and JACKETS, QUILTS, BROCADES, CABINETS, and a great variety of ELEGANT and USEFUL ARTICLES. The Pair of Magnificent (all cut Bronze) CANDELABRA for 42 lights, and the TWO EXTRAORDINARY WOOD CARVED FIGURES (The wild-man of the woods and the Frog god) will also be offered at the Sale.

On view on FRIDAY the 18th and SATURDAY the 19th instant.

Catalogues will be issued previous to the sale.

G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1888. [496]

## To be Let.

MACAO.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED OR PARTLY FURNISHED.

A BUNGALOW, opposite the Public Gardens, at the western end of the Praya Grande. Excellent water supply, and Servants quarters attached. Rent very moderate.

Apply to A. A. DE NELLO & Co., Macao, 3rd April, 1888. [568]

TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS SUIT OF OFFICES in the ICE HOUSE BUILDINGS.

Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 13, Praya Central, Hongkong, 22nd March, 1888. [332]

TO LET.

SEVERAL LARGE and AIRY ROOMS on the SECOND FLOOR of our Office Premises, partly facing the Harbour, and very suitable for OFFICES.

Apply to MELCHERS & Co., Praya Central, Hongkong, 11th May, 1888. [502]

TO BE LET.

A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE in Richmond Terrace, containing 6 Comfortable Rooms, 3 Bath-Rooms and convenient Out Offices.

A New Story has just been added to the Servants' Quarters.

Apply to Mr. JOHN WILLMOTT, Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong, 24th April, 1888. [131]

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLIER CHAMBERS" GODOWN in ICE HOUSE LANE, lately occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, from the 1st August.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 2nd May, 1888. [11]

You were informed at our last meeting of the engagement of Mr. Shannon as Manager. He arrived at the Company's Works on 25th November last, and we looked to him for important and satisfactory results; but no sooner had he entered on his duties at the Mine, and begun cheerfully and diligently to set things in order, and to prosecute the work before him than, on the 1st December last, he accidentally met his death. No doubt you are all already acquainted with the deplorable circumstances under which it occurred.

Mr. Jolly, who as you are aware accompanied Mr. Shannon to the works, was fortunately there to carry out the few verbal suggestions Mr. Shannon had given, and to go on with the sinking of the shaft and other current work.

On the 21st February 1888, the Company was fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Harry M. Hecher, a Mineralogist, Metallurgist and Mining Engineer of considerable experience, and having held testimonials, to fill the post of Chief Manager. Judging from the correspondence that has already reached us from Mr. Hecher, the Directors are inclined to believe that the Company has in him a most suitable man, and they expect to have favorable results from his management and operations. He is fully aware of the up-hill work which will be for sometime before him, as the affairs of the Company at Punjion were left by Mr. Stuart in a most unsatisfactory state, and the general organization and working of the Company had not progressed as might reasonably have been expected.

The Tin industry has not yet been opened up. The illness of Mr. Stuart, and latterly the death of Mr. Shannon detained Mr. Scaife at Punjion (which is a considerable distance from Samantun) and prevented him taking this business in hand—until quite lately. He has, however, recently visited Singapore for the purpose of engaging labor for Samantun, and according to the latest advices he had reached Pahang, with a good body of men, and we hope that very shortly the Company will have some tangible results from their work.

The Directors have the satisfaction to mention that Mr. Hecher looks upon this part of the Company's concession as being a very important portion of the property, and from a flying inspection he made of the district in February last, he considers the prospects for Tin working encouraging.

Mr. Hecher is engaging additional men in Singapore to enable him to carry through his work with speed and efficiency.

Messrs. Alex. McIver and F. H. O. Wilson having resigned their seats at the Board, Mr. Wm. Wotton has been invited to fill one of the vacancies, and this requires confirmation.

The annexed Accounts have been audited by Messrs. F. J. Coxon and Saml. J. Gower, the former acting for Mr. G. S. Coxon, and the latter for Mr. F. Henderson, both of whom are absent.

W. G. BRODIE, Chairman.

1ST APRIL, 1887, TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1887.

Assets.	
Cost of Estate	\$150,000.00
Hongkong Bank (Fixed Deposit)	70,000.00
" (Current Account)	7,204.95
" (No. 2 Account)	19,847.17
Machinery and Plant	9,906.50
Steam-Launch Sri Pahang	14,159.68
Hande	1,000.00
Steel Lighter	433.07
Instruments and Tools	175.75
Furniture at Office and Mines	1,218.87
Buildings	4,056.61
Stores on hand	4,390.24
Petty Cash	30.18
Suspense	
Interest on Calls	\$ 320.18
Payments at Mines	240.00
Gold at Mine	560.18
Water Wheel	25.50
Opium at Mine	2,058.93
Manager at Punjion, (Cash in hand)	2,613.73
Construction	7,900.32
Accounts Receivable	
Interest on Fixed Deposit	\$ 616.61
J. J. Woodford	34.47
J. M. Stuart	2,372.50
Balance	3,021.58
	\$86,376.72
	\$388,614.98

## Liabilities.

By Capital	
36,874 Shares fully paid-up	\$368,740.00
3,176 Shares upon which \$5 has been paid	15,880.00
By Accounts Payable	
Auditors' Fees	\$ 150.00
Salaries and Wages due to Employees at Mines	3,168.16
James Morrison & Co.	1,176.82
	\$3,188.61
	\$388,614.98

## WORKING ACCOUNT.

To Balance last Account	\$59,725.51
To Charges	2,742.91
To Office Expenses, Stationery and Insurance	561.81
To Legal Expenses	494.00
To Salaries and Wages	7,920.81
To Fences, Roads, Wharves and Bridges	175.10
To Commission and Exchange	475.78
To Office Rent	203.40
To Disbursements Lighter, and Launch Sri Pahang	21.30
To Royalty to Sultan of Pahang	1,600.00
To Coolie Wages at Mines	4,432.28
To Auditors' Fees	150.00
To Compensation	120.00
	\$88,622.91

By Interest

Transfer Fees

Balance

\$ 2,133.45

\$86,376.72

\$88,622.91

E. & O. E.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1888.

A. O'D. GOURDIN, Secretary.

We have compared the above Statement with the Books, Vouchers and Securities of the Company, and certify the same to be correct.

F. J. COXON, SAML. J. GOWER, Auditors.

servant, who was killed by a pistol shot on board the boat, and other people who were taken out of her. One man was robbed of 200 taels, and amongst the prisoners was one for whom a ransom of \$200 was demanded. The prisoner in the dock, he intended to prove was the man who called at a shop in Macao to receive a ransom, and who also shot the man who was killed. His rendition had been applied for by the Chinese Government, as being a subject of China, since the first of April last.

Mr. Webster appeared for the defence. He was a Chinese man in plain clothes, examined by Mr. Wotton, said:—I am a detective officer of the Macao police force and have known the prisoner as a salt-smuggler and visitor to Macao now for the last two or three years; he is principally a salt-smuggler.

To Mr. Webster:—I am employed by the Portuguese Government and have been about two days in Hongkong. I first saw the prisoner at the god here, where I was taken to see him by some person.

Mr. Poon Sing to his Worship:—At present I am employed; I used to work in a shop in the San Mui district, which I left on the 8th month of last year. I did general house work there, such as looking after and packing up goods. Sometimes I had to go abroad to collect money for the shop. On the 11th March, 1887, I went to Canton and transacted my business of collecting money—about 200 taels—and left Canton on the 22nd March by a junk—passage boat for San Mui. The boat left at 3 p.m. in the afternoon with 20 or 30 passengers. I had with me a pillow box with 200 taels in it, and a watch and four dollars on my person. On the morning of the 23rd of that month, in the 5th watch the junk arrived at a place called Nang-ping-choi, when 23 thieves came on board and down into the hold where I was sitting and went to a passenger named Long Choi, who was in charge of a great quantity of luggage, and asked him who the things belonged to. Long Choi said they belonged to a certain man—an official named Low—when one of the thieves fired a small gun at him and killed him. The man in the dock is the man who fired the gun. After they had taken away the man's things they came back and took away all my property and money, which I have not yet recovered. After that they dragged me over to the pirate boat and put me in the hold. About dark the pirate boat arrived at a place called Pat Hin, where I was blindfolded and then taken ashore to a house, when the cover was taken off my eyes. The room was quite dark. My feet were chained up with an iron chain; on the fourth day the prisoner came back and took away the man's things they came back and took away all my property and money, which I have not yet recovered. After that they dragged me over to the pirate boat and put me in the hold. 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## Announcements.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FURTHER SUPPLY

MONTSEERAT LIME FRUIT JUICE,

CORDIALS,

JUJUBES, and

TABLETS.

MAWSON &amp; SWAN'S

NEW PATENT WATER FILTERS.

THE DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

From 8th May 1888.

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1888.

Editorial.—The Chinese question in Australia has at last found an authority who claims to be thoroughly competent, and certainly appears to be perfectly willing, to satisfactorily settle the matters in dispute off hand. This latest planet in the world of statements is none other than Mr. GRANTER, who has been here his parson, the Rev. George H. Grant, of the Canton Wesleyan Methodist Mission, whose literary labors used at one time to be the subject of the pages of the *China Mail*. The Rev. Mr. GRANTER has been absent from his flock for some time on a leave of absence; his arduous labors at Canton in the interests of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, have been, and his *China Mail* had such an effect on his health that he had to leave the poor man's health required a position change of climate and a rest. And amidst the crowded ranks of assembled multitudes this literary member of the church militant, who has been at Canton for some time, and in due time found himself in the Australasian colonies. And then, as is the common custom with missionary saints, the Rev. Mr. GRANTER, who is doubtless drawing his "sweat" from the Wesleyan Mission, thought he might try and earn a few shillings of silver by telling the colonists all about China—what he actually knew and a good deal that he didn't know. We have always observed that "bare-faced humbug" is a leading characteristic amongst the missionary frauds; it has been our misfortune to meet in Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Amoy, and various other parts of the Chinese Empire, and singularly enough the Rev. Mr. GRANTER, always, in our estimation, ranked high amongst his fellows. And he has not belied our judgment. For weeks past this Methodist saviour of Chinese souls has been posing before the inhabitants of Victoria and New South Wales as an authority on China and Chinese affairs generally, and the vexed question of Chinese emigration in particular, and giving public lectures on these subjects—not from any particular motives of philanthropy but for—a consideration. We cannot but admire the impudent audacity of a second-rate Methodist missionary, whose experience of China and Chinese affairs (outside the salvation of Celestial souls) can only be of the most meagre and superficial character, taking upon himself the rôle of a statesman, and attempting to dictate to the politicians of the Colonies and the Australian people generally the course they ought to pursue in the impending deadlock. We will allow the Rev. Mr. GRANTER to speak for himself. In a recent issue of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, a daily paper that is run by parsons, our Canton Methodist friend desires to draw attention to a few facts which in his opinion affect very materially the question of Chinese emigration. Here are the worthy missionary's "facts"—

I have lived in China nearly 10 years, and have travelled through several of its provinces. During the last six weeks I have been giving lectures in various parts of Victoria, and in those lectures have emphasised the following points:—

1. The area and population of the Chinese Empire. I submit only fairly reliable statistics. The Empire of China contains 5,300,000 square miles, and a mean estimate of the population will give us 400,000,000. A calculation based upon these figures will give us not quite 72 persons to the square mile. In Great Britain we have 302 persons to the square mile, in France 213, in Germany 216, in Holland 317, and in Belgium 507. From the above it will be seen that the population of the Chinese Empire will have to increase over five times its present number before it will equal in proportion that of Great Britain. These facts will correct a very widespread but erroneous opinion that China is so overcrowded that the people have to live on boats. At Canton there is a large boat population, but a reference to the map will explain this. Canton stands at the confluence of three large rivers, and is a great commercial centre. Import and other goods are taken up these rivers and distributed over three or four provinces, and the produce, manufactures, &c., of these provinces come down the rivers to Canton. For this immense trade large numbers of boats are required. But there is something more than staid-room in the Chinese Empire. In Mongolia, Manchuria, and Chinese Turkestan there are large tracts of land which are very rich, though as yet uncultivated, where

millions of people may find support. This, then, leads to a second question frequently asked.

2. Why, then, do the Chinese emigrate? The answer is a long one, and I can at present only suggest it, but I do so under three heads:—

(a) The outlying districts mentioned above are sparsely populated, and government is weak. As a natural consequence there is considerable disorder; the hills are infested with brigands, and the rivers with pirates. Hence the people do not care to go into these districts. (b) The dialects of China vary so much that a man going from the south-east (the thickly-populated district) to the north, north-west, or west (the thinly-populated districts) would be unable to communicate with the people. (c) At present there are no proper roads in China, and travelling is principally done by boat. When railways open up the country, and knit these outlying districts more firmly together, and so strengthen the central Government, we may hope to see the Chinese Government fostering schemes for colonising these districts. 3. The third fact to which I desire to draw attention is that the emigration of Chinese to these colonies or to California is not encouraged by the Chinese Government. I think it is the late Emperor who, hearing of the maltreatment of Chinese who had left China, refused to inquire into the matter, because he said the emigrants had removed themselves from beneath his fostering and beneficent rule. Unprincipled men during the days of the Macao coolie traffic undertook to kidnap any number of Chinese, who, after being kidnapped, were sold and treated as slaves. A Chinaman who leaves his native land to-day does so of his own free will, and can come or go as he pleases, providing he is out of debt. If he is in debt, his creditors will take care that he does not abscond. From what I have heard of Sir Henry Jackson, I am inclined to believe that he is not an absconder. From what I have heard of Sir Henry Jackson, I am inclined to believe that he is not an absconder. From what I have heard of Sir Henry Jackson, I am inclined to believe that he is not an absconder.

4. Much of course may be done by judicious legislation to keep Chinese labour out of the Colonies. But such measures will only prove temporary, as will readily be perceived by anyone acquainted with the elements of the law of political economy. China is gradually developing her own resources. She is opening up the country by means of river steamers, telegraph, railways, the working of her own mines, and in a number of other ways. Her mountains and hills contain untold wealth in gold, silver, copper, iron, &c. She grows cotton very largely; and when she adopts Western machinery she will be able to flood our markets with cheap cottons. Once she has adopted machinery, she will use her own power to make her own machines, develop new industries, and may become one of Australia's best customers for wool. Then, again, fruit-growing, vine-growing, and other industries are likely to be developed in the colonies, but how are these industries to compete with America, where Chinese labour is employed? Colonial merchants and manufacturers will, of course, enter the great markets of the world, and they will find, probably in the not very distant future, that the Chinese merchants and manufacturers are their competitors. There are slight indications in China and Hongkong that such will be the case. The pressure is now felt within; but in the future the pressure will be felt from without; and no local legislation, no poll-tax, nor even protection will save it. Man is essentially selfish, and he has to and will buy in the cheapest, and sell in the dearest, market.

5. Look at the matter briefly from a diplomatic standpoint. China is fast rising into a powerful nation, and her influence in European politics is felt already. She at present possesses the nucleus of one of the first navies in the world. She is having ironclads, fitted with every modern improvement, built in England and in Germany. She is reorganising her army on European methods and arming her soldiers with the best modern rifles. Her naval and military cadets may be found in France, Germany, America, and England. She has got several arsenals, and is building her own gunboats for the defence of her rivers and coast. Her soldiers, when well disciplined, are as well officered, are courageous, and the soldier at Balaclava, who fell dead, with his finger on the trigger of his Winchester repeating rifle, when bayoneted by a French soldier. She is represented at all the principal Courts of Europe. Her commissioners have visited the colonies to study the condition of her subjects, and this is only the initiatory move of a series that is to follow. The second move has been made already by His Excellency Lord Salisbury, who has sent a special Commissioner to the colonies to study the condition of her subjects. The third move, I expect, will be the asking for a revision of treaty, so that a clause may be inserted providing for the appointment of Chinese consuls wherever there are Chinese subjects. Great Britain will be very chary how she offends China, for several reasons. First, if we are to keep India, we must remain friends with China. Secondly, in consequence of having annexed Burma, it is politic that we should be on good terms with our neighbors. Thirdly, because China will become one of the greatest nations of the world.

The question is a momentous one from every standpoint. It is quite possible, to my mind, very probable, that it will severely test the union between the homeland and the colonies. I hope separation will never come; but the men who deal with this question in London or in Peking will not judge it exclusively from the standpoint of the secretaries of trades unions, nor will the clamour of the trades halls outweigh an intelligent appreciation of the position. It is necessary, therefore, that the fullest information should be sought, and that sound judgment, caution, wisdom, and foresight characterise all deliberations. China is developing into a martial nation so rapidly that the strongest European Power would hesitate before going to war with her. I have some suggestions for dealing with this question; but I cannot trespass further at present. I hope to give them shortly.

We have searched in vain throughout the foregoing ocean of "rot" and rant for the facts which the reverend gentleman was of opinion materially affected the question of Chinese emigration. It is just possible that it may be more our own fault than Mr. GRANTER's that our researches have proved so futile; but the fact remains. There is absolutely nothing in the missionary's long-winded screed that has any direct reference to the all-

absorbing question of Chinese emigration to the Australasian colonies. Mr. GRANTER is evidently a narrow-minded, partially educated and generally obtuse retailer of stale platitudes, who has become so puffed up with overweening self-conceit, that he imagines he can talk meaninglessly, gush and nonsense with complete impunity to the hard-headed and horny-handed colonists. We sincerely trust he may succeed in leaving the Colonies without experiencing that bitter awakening which is so frequently the lot of hypocrites and humbugs; we should weep copiously to learn that the champion of the Canton Methodist Mission had ignobly terminated his career as a political lecturer and agitator amidst a shower of brick-bats, dead cats, and decayed eggs. But, all the same, we should be bound to admit that "served him right." It is men like this pseudo-religious mummer who, by ignorance and misrepresentation, breed endless mischief between nations which know little of each other.

Mr. GRANTER, so-called "facts," regarding China's position in the rank of great powers, her commercial prospects and political importance, and the state of affairs generally throughout the country, are the veriest rubbish; his boasted knowledge of the views of the Chinese Government regarding emigration from China exists only in his own vivid and not too reliable imagination. His Christian-like sneers at the working classes, working men's candidates, trades unions, &c., are only what might be expected from a loafer who never did a day's hard work in his life, and who lives in purple and fine linen provided by the ignorance of the masses. But Mr. GRANTER is ill advised to gratuitously insult the working classes of Australia by such idiotic statements as that a working-man's candidate "will never make a statesman in the highest and truest sense," and that trades unionists are incapable of intelligently appreciating matters which concern their own welfare. This is only childish nonsense, but nevertheless it is the sort of thing that might lead to the reverend gentleman being roughly handled if he continues to give his tongue such free license. The Rev. GRANTER is not a reliable authority on the Chinese Question; to put it mildly, he practically knows nothing about the subject; and he will exercise a wise discretion by resuming charge of the Canton Methodist Mission with all its weighty responsibilities at as early a date as possible.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter.)

## BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

LONDON, May 14th.

The British Government has assumed the protectorate of North Borneo.

## IRELAND.

Mr. John Dillon has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

## THE DERBY.

Friar's Balsam has been scratched for the Derby and the Grand Prix de Paris.

## HOME POLITICS.

The Premier in a recent speech protested against the continued rumours of a dissolution of Parliament as tending to cause a panic. With regard to the allegations as to the unpreparedness of the Army and Navy, Lord Salisbury asserts that preparations are being continually made, but that to publish details would be insane and treacherous.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Alacrity* arrived at Shanghai on the 9th inst.

The Kluikang tea market was opened on Tuesday the 8th inst.

The French gunboat *Viper* arrived at Shanghai from the Yangtze ports on the 9th inst.

It was expected that the Hankow tea market would be opened on the evening of the 11th inst.

SOME rain has fallen near Tientsin, and the farmers anticipate better crops than they have had for some years.

A REGULAR meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 1165, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

AN opera bouffe company composed of Messieurs Crausse and Mercier, and Messieurs Haasman, Ferrier, and Roger, are giving performances at Haiphong, whence they intend proceeding to Hanoi.

THE U.S.S. *Yuntata*, with Colonel Denby, American Minister to China, on board, left Shanghai for Formosa on the 11th inst. His Excellency expects to be absent from the North for about six weeks.

WHAT does the *China Mail* weather prophet think now of Dr. Dobereck's "gradient" based forecast? The question is an impossible one. Brailess persons possess no faculty of thought. Are you listening "Bogus?"

THE *N. C. Daily News* learns from *Ningbo* that some robbers were recently beheaded at Chihao, where five heads are now to be seen suspended from a beam. It is reported that there are five more heads suspended in another place close by. Chinese methods of civilisation beat the universe.

It is understood, says our Tientsin contemporary, that the landowners there have adopted Mr. Poulson's oil gas scheme.

UNDER the laws of Maine you can borrow a man's horse, keep him for a year and a day, and then settle for 20 cents per day for every day the animal was used.

OUR Shanghai morning contemporary understands that Mr. H. J. Allen, British consul at Newchwang, at present absent on leave, has resigned his position.

THE Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. courteously informs us that the Company's regular fortnightly steamer *Deccan*, from Bombay, left Singapore for this port at 9 a.m. to-day.

NEW YORK can scarcely be called an American city. Its foreign-born inhabitants number 598,337, its native-born people of foreign parentage 609,664, and its natives of American parentage only 293,873.

THE Queen of Portugal, Dona Maria Pia, according to last mail's news, had proceeded to Oporto, with a view to personally inspect and relieve the distress consequent on the burning of the Baquet Theatre.

THE *North China Daily News* learns from the first time from the *China Mail* that residents here delight in calling Shanghai the "Empire City." Another weak invention of the Hongkong half-price missionary rag.

A ROAD coolie employed with others by the Surveyor of Public works, was yesterday accidentally run over and killed by a heavy stone roller which passed over the unfortunate man's head. An inquest is to be held this afternoon.

THE first English history of Portugal was published in London at the commencement of the current year, under the title of "The History of Portugal, from the commencement of the Monarchy to the Reign of Alfonso III., compiled from Portuguese histories, by Edward McMurdo."

"My beloved brethren," announced a preacher from his pulpit, "on Sabbath morning a collection will be taken up for the blessed Fiji mission." "Amen," rang out fervently through the congregation. "And I would add," went on the preacher impressively, "that amens, however resolute and sincere, make but little rattle in the contribution-box. Let us pray."

ACCORDING to the *Shih Po*, the Directors of the Kaiping Engineering and Mining Company have given notice in Tientsin that they intend to pay a dividend to the shareholders. The amount is not stated. The Directors invite the shareholders to delegate two or three of their number to go to Tangshan and inspect the accounts, promising to pay their travelling expenses. Dividends will be paid at the Company's office in Tientsin, at the China Merchants' Co. in Hongkong, and at Shanghai, the Kaiping Mining Co.'s offices in Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.'s house.

THE latest from Macao is a raid instituted by the paternal Government of that model colony on all citizens who happen to have their names in the roll call of the volunteer brigade, yeelp. "National Battalion." One of the victims of the despotic measures lately enforced by the authorities is Mr. A. Marques, a son of one of the most respectable residents of Macao, Senhor Lourenço Marques, formerly proprietor of the Camões Gardens, and a Justice of the Peace. Orders were given to have Mr. A. Marques apprehended and lodged in the military prison for refusing to serve in the Volunteer (?) brigade. Mr. Marques crossed over to Hongkong and has been staying here for three months, and only returned to the Holy City the other day. It is now said that he is compelled to stay closely indoors, as if he ventures out, he will be at once arrested. Advance Lusitania!

WE read that the Congress Hall, Clapton, was crowded on the 10th April, on the occasion of the marriage of Miss E. M. Booth of the Salvation Army, with Commissioner F. de Latour Tucker, of India. General Booth read the marriage service, and apologised for his being compelled by the practice of the country to use a wedding ring. The Salvationists were prohibited from putting on gold and silver, and he hoped that any present who had such ornaments in their possession would put them in the collection boxes! The ceremony—which embraced the reading of the usual Salvation Army "Articles of Marriage," having been completed, Mrs. Booth, the bride's mother, addressed the meeting. A banquet followed, and in the evening there was a great Indian durbar. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker proceeded to India, in order to forward the Salvationist humbug in that country.

SAYS the Shanghai *Courier* of the 10th inst.:—The C. M. S. N. Co's steamer *Kiangkwan*, Captain Perkins, had a rather serious mishap on her last trip down from Hankow. While running from Kluikang to Wuhu, just about Fitzroy Island, she met a large salt junk bound up river. It was then about half past eight o'clock in the evening. The steamer tried to avoid the junk by steaming inshore close to the bank, but the junk closed in upon her, and when the steamer was not more than fifty yards from the bank, the junk ran with all sails set, into her, striking the guard forward of the wheel, on the starboard side. The junk at once began to settle down, and it is said her masts broke off. Boats from the steamer and also from the junk were very quickly in the water, and the impression prevailed that all the people on board the junk had been rescued, but we hear that an official report has been made to the effect that four persons were drowned. The junk had no fixed lights, but exhibited a flash light on deck when the collision was inevitable. There is no doubt in this case that the junk is to blame for the collision, and it is to be hoped that the junkmen on the Yangtze will benefit by the experience gained. It is also reported that one of the Northern steamers has been in collision with a junk in the Peho, and that the damage and loss of cargo amount to Tls. 25,000.

We are informed by the General Managers (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's steamer *Wing-sang*, from Calcutta, left Singapore to-day for this port.

GLASS-BLOWING is an art nearly 4000 years old, and perhaps much older. And yet, singular to relate, there has never been any means discovered of dispensing with the human lungs as the instruments of the blowing. An English company is experimenting with a mould and mechanical bellows, which does satisfactory work at bottle-blowing, but this pretends to attempt only coarse work.

THE French Government, besides owning a military carrier-pigeon service, will have at its command, in case of war, the 150,000 "homers" owned by the 300 pigeon-flying societies of the country. Carrier-pigeons are now used in Italy to convey dispatches between Rome and the garrisons in Sicily and Sardinia. They are cheaper than the telegraph and fully as intelligent as the average telegraph operator.

SAYS our Shanghai morning contemporary of the 12th inst.—We hear that there was a serious disturbance on board the British steamer *Frisia* while on the voyage up from Hongkong, and that Captain Withycombe, her commander, is lying in the General Hospital, to which he was brought yesterday morning, suffering from the effects of a bite by one of the crew, we believe. The *Frisia* is a very fine steamer, being of 2,083 tons register, and her crew almost all Scandinavians, the officers alone being British. The particulars of the affair will no doubt come to light in the Police Court.

TO-DAY Mr. Archibald Baird charged one of his house coolies with refusing to obey lawful and reasonable orders and also using insulting language in regard to the above infraction of duty on the 15th inst. Complainant said he told the defendant this morning to clean out a fowl's house when he replied that it was not his business and he would not do it, reinforcing such reply with the language complained of. Complainant had him about 45 days and had agreed to give him \$7 per month. The case was adjourned by Mr. Wodehouse till Thursday, 17th inst.

FROM the telegram in another column, stating that Friar's Balsam has been scratched for the Derby and Grand Prix, the sporting nincompoop of the *China Mail* will see that our opinion, expressed after the result of the Two Thousand, regarding the probability of a screw being loose with the flying son of Hermit and Flower of Dorset, was only too well founded. If our military friend acted on the Ayshire "tip" we gave him on the night of the Garrison Staff quadrille party, he ought to be standing on velvet. Bar accident, the Duke of Portland looks very much like being returned the winner of the Blue Riband of 1888.

WE regret to learn that telegraphic information has been received from Yokohama of the death at that port this morning of Mr. M. C. Nickels, an old and well known China resident. Mr. Nickels was at one time in the office of Messrs. Russell & Co. in this colony, but for many years he has been resident in Shanghai, where he followed the avocation of a broker. It is, however, in connection with racing that the deceased gentleman will be best remembered in China. In the old days he trained and rode for the Ewo stable, and scored numerous successes in the historic dark blue, silver braided jacket of the house of Jardine's; but his racing fame within the past decade has been more closely identified with the colours of the Hon. C. P. Chater, for whom he achieved a list of victories without parallel in the history of racing in the Far East. As a trainer Mr. Nickels had few equals and no superior in this part of the world; as a jockey, in late years he was an indifferent finisher from lack of strength, but his judgment was unvaried. "No better judge of pace than 'Mat' Nickels ever appeared on a Chinese race-course, and he rarely threw away a chance. Mr. Nickels, who would be slightly over 40 years of age, was married only two years ago to his cousin Miss Dearborn, daughter of the popular commander of the Pacific Mail Co's steamer *City of Peking*. For some months he had been in falling health, and when in Hongkong a few weeks since it was apparent to his old friends that his race was nearly run. When struck down at Yokohama, Mr. Nickels, accompanied by his wife, was on his way to the United States, of which country he was a native.

THE *Lisbon Jornal das Colonias* of the 1st April introduces two lengthy communications from Macao with the following remarks:—"We publish to-day some correspondence from Macao Timor, which discloses some most irregular and illegal proceedings connected with the allowances which were granted to the Governor of Macao and, during his absence, to his substitute in the Government of that colony. Several measures have been enacted by the Colonial Office constituting the Board of Treasury responsible for all allowances granted to public functionaries, which have not been provided for by existing laws. But it is known, for example, that the Macao Colonial Secretary, while acting for the Governor, has been granted, in contravention of Art. 24 of the decrees of December 24th, 1885, the allowances provided for the Governor, while the latter gentleman during his voyage to China has been receiving not only his salary but his family's expenses, we are entitled to ask whether any other law has been passed repealing the former decree. It is most imperative that our Colonial Governors should not be empowered to requisition the respective Boards of Treasury for any sums not sanctioned by their Budgets, and that if they ask for, or authorise such allowances, the Board should refuse to grant them. The Treasury department should be entirely independent of the Governors, being responsible for their acts only to the Colonial Office. If they make any illegal grants of money, the members composing the Board should be held responsible in their own private properties for such payments, as provided for by the law of 1885."

SEVERAL building contractors were run in this morning by the Inspector of nuisances for blocking up the pavement with their stock in trade. Mr. Wodehouse fined three of them who had been "up" before him each and the others in smaller sums.

HAVE the *Avenir du Tonkin* notified the flight from Hanoi of the official who is in charge of the registry of bankruptcies and of the liquidation of estates. Under the assumed name of Monsieur Martin, this gentleman is said to have taken passage to San Francisco.

DONA MATHILDE DE VASCONCELLOS, a daughter of the late Portuguese Viscount de Nogueiras, having been left penniless, has embraced the lyric profession to which she had previously shown a marked disposition. She recently made her debut at Como, near Milan, with splendid success.

THE *Extrema Oriente* publishes a very interesting serial contribution from the pen of Dr. Marques, on the history, development, forms, cure and prevention of Small-pox. This is, in our opinion, the only article worth an attentive perusal in our leading contemporary's weekly psalmody.

JUSTICE of the Peace—Have you ever saw this man before? Witness—Yes. "Had he come before you had went?" "No." "Is them your eggs what you say was stole?" "Yes." "Would you have recognized them if you had seen them before they was brought here?" "Yes; I would have known them." "Speak grammatic, young man! It ain't proper to say 'have known'; you should say 'have knew.'"

THE King of Dahomey recently very considerably embarrassed the invalid King of Portugal by sending him a present of a consignment of half-a-dozen negro girls, with a message that they had been selected from the prettiest and plumpest damsels in his dominions. On reaching Lisbon, these nymphs were attired much after the fashion of the Garden of Eden, but they have since been decorously dressed by order of Dom Luis. They were first sent to the Marine Barracks, where they were kept for a few days in a carefully guarded wing, but this arrangement caused both scandal and inconvenience, so they were relegated to a house in the Botanical Gardens, where they still remain.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to *Nature* from Sittang, in Upper Chindwin on the borders of Northern Burma, says:—"We arrived here after eight days of hill-marching with very many up and downs—the highest point being over 5,000 feet. We are now completely out of Burmah proper and are amongst the hills sparsely inhabited by uncivilized Chins and Nagas—a small state occupying a plateau in the mountains at a level of nearly 3,000 feet. The ruler and his people are Hindus by conversion or adoption some hundred years or less ago—the only example I know of Hindu proselytes. The Burmans are tattooed from waist to knee with a fine pattern in blue, looking as if dressed in short dark tights. They wear the hair long, rolled on the top of the head, and covered with a bright-coloured silk kerchief put on somewhat as one sees in the pictures of negro women in the Southern States of America. The Shans, who were our neighbours in the hills near the Ruby Mines, wear very baggy trousers like the Chinese; of coarse blue cotton stuff, have uncut hair, and for a head covering a hat, either of straw or a coarse kind of wicker, of colossal circumference. This hat is as big as an ordinary silk umbrella, but flat except in the middle which is conical for the reception of the top-knot, and as this might sometimes prove an insecure hold they often wear a fastening under the jaw. Their tattoos more extensively than the Burmans, and sometimes slow away jewels under the skin. I have seen such lumps in the neighbourhood of the Ruby Mines which may have been so caused from their appearance but I never had the chance of proving their secretion by enucleation. The Nagas whom we have used during the last few days as carriers, do not tattoo, and wear a simple kilt. Their hair is uncut and coiled on the front of the head, the lump or coil of hair being secured by a band round the base. A silver skewer about 10 inches long is stuck through the hair like the hair arrows worn by some soldiers in the West, but whether only for ornament or used as a fork or harpoon, I know not. All these savages have the ears pierced. The Naga carries his snuff in a bit of bamboo little thicker than a lead pencil, and the Burman who smokes continually sticks his cigar in his earlobe. The Nagas here are not tall, but their legs would attract attention even at a Highland gathering. They carry their loads with a neatly made neck and shoulder yoke. From the yoke in front is a broad band, while behind a rope loop passes under the load."

## RICHMOND TERRACE ESTATE AND BUILDING CO. LIMITED.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held this afternoon, at the office, 36, Queen's Road. Mr. J. D. Humphreys, general manager, presided, and Messrs. A. H. Manceil, J. S. Hagen, and J. Wilmot (secretary) were present.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and balance sheet.

Mr. Hagen seconded, and it was agreed to.

The Chairman then proposed that Mr. A. W. Maitland be re-appointed auditor for the ensuing year.

Mr. Manceil seconded, and this was also carried.

The Chairman, in conclusion, assured them that the capital of the Company had been fully and profitably employed, and added that the dividend warrants would be issued to-morrow.

## THE PUNJON AND SUNGHEE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the second ordinary half-yearly meeting to be held at the Office of the Company, Victoria, Hongkong, on Thursday, the 24th May, 1888, at 4 p.m.—

The Directors have now the pleasure to submit to the shareholders a statement of the Company's affairs for the half year ending September 1887, and while doing so they have to express their regret that owing to a number of untoward occurrences they have been unable to lay these accounts before you at an earlier date.



SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.  
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER  
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN  
FRANCISCO.

**THE U. S. Mail Steamship**  
**"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO"**  
 will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on **SATURDAY**, the 19th May, at **THREE P.M.**, taking Passengers, and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.  
 Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports.

to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central, and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany, by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class fares granted as follows.....	
To San Francisco.....	\$200.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months.....	350.00
To Liverpool.....	325.00
To London.....	330.00
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.	

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embark at San Francisco for China or Japan (once within one year) will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company No. 50 A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1888: Agent. [

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STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, ADEN  
PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, MALTA,

GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, AND  
LONDON;  
ALSO,  
MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND  
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH  
BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, TRIESTE  
HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

**THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM**  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
"ANCONA," Captain W. J. Webber, with Her  
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this  
for LONDON direct, VIA SUEZ CANAL and  
usual Ports of call on SATURDAY, the 19th  
May at Noon.

Cargo, will be received on board until 4 P.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hong Kong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment. Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company Black Bills of Lading.

E. J. WOODIN.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, 8th May, 1888.

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OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
SHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO  
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,  
MEXICO,  
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND  
EUROPE;

VIA  
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,  
AND  
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING  
STEAMERS.

**THE Steamship**  
**"GAELIC"**  
 will be despatched for San Francisco, &  
 Yokohama, on **WEDNESDAY**, the 30th Ma  
 at **THREE P.M.**  
 Connection will be made at Yokohama with

First-class Fares granted as follows:—  
To San Francisco \$100 00  
To San Francisco \$100 00

To San Francisco.....	300.00
To San Francisco and return, } available for 6 months..... }	350.00
To Liverpool.....	325.00
To London.....	330.00
To other European Points at proportional rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers.	

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (*vice versa*) within one year will be allowed discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to*

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight & Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

**C. D. HARMAN,**  
Agent.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1888.

1